FBIS-SOV-86-085
Friday
2 May 1986
Vol III No 085 Supp 088

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FBIS DAILY REPORT

USSR National Affairs

Vol III No 085 2 May 86

CONTENTS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Latest Developments on Chernobyl Accident Reported ..... R 1
European Envoys Briefed ..... R 1
Departing Travelers Checked *[Stockholm]* ..... R 1
Kvitsinskiy Comments on Accident *[Hamburg BILD 2 May]* ..... R 1
Update on Aftermath *[AFP]* ..... R 1
Report of 50 Killed *[Paris]* ..... R 2
Aid Requested for Victims *[AFP]* ..... R 2
Denial on Request for Aid *[AFP]* ..... R 2
IAEA Receives Report *[AFP]* ..... R 2
Analysis of Satellite Pictures *[Stockholm]* ..... R 3
Rumors Abound in Kiev *[AFP]* ..... R 3
Kiev Festivities Reported ..... R 3
TV Report on Celebrations ..... R 3
Comparisons of Soviet Update ..... R 4
Reportage on Participants in May Day Parades ..... R 4
Moscow Parade *[PRAVDA 2 May]* ..... R 4
Regional Parades *[PRAVDA 2 May]* ..... R 4
AFP Report on Parade ..... R 5
Supreme Court Plenum Views 'Improving Court Activity' *[IZVESTIYA 20 Apr]* ..... R 5
IZVESTIYA Editorial Stresses Practical Actions *[25 Apr]* ..... R 7
Razumovskiy Addresses Responsibilities of Komsomol *[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 13 Apr]* ..... R 8
PRAVDA Readers' Letters Emphasize Need for Publicity *[Kozhemyako, 26 Apr]* ..... R 10
Resolution on Subbotnik Results Published *[PRAVDA 27 Apr]* ..... R 11
Official Appointments, Retirements Reported ..... R 12
[SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR: OTDEL PERVYY No 11]
PRAVDA Editorial on Music and Soviet Society *[27 Apr]* ..... R 12
Ukrainian Central Committee Censures Ministry *[PRAVDA UKRAINY 24 Apr]* ..... R 13

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Officials Criticized For Oil Industry Failings *[PRAVDA 25 Apr]* ..... S 1
Agricultural Equipment Enterprises Criticized ..... S 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Shaposhnikov, Lizichev Attend Construction Conference *[Kusher in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Apr]* ..... V 1
Military Procuracy Collegium Discusses Congress *[Bilokon in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Apr]* ..... V 1
Carpathian Military District Official Identified *[Bogdanovskiy in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Apr]* ..... V 1

Latest Developments on Chernobyl Accident Reported

European Envoys Briefed

LD011130 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1112 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 May (TASS) — The ambassadors of Britain, Finland, the Netherlands, and the charges d'affaires of France and Austria were received at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 30 April-1 May.

On behalf of the Soviet Government Anatoliy Kovalev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, briefed them regarding the state of affairs in eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

Gennadiy Yagodin, USSR minister of higher and secondary education and Andronik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, took part in the conversations.

Departing Travelers Checked

LD011813 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Moscow have now disclosed that Soviet authorities are demanding that all foreigners who leave the country go through a health check before their departure. If they do not agree to the health check, they must confirm in writing that they will not demand any compensation from the Soviet authorities.

Kvitsinskiy Comments on Accident

DW020922 Hamburg BILD in German 2 May 86 p 3

[Interview with Yuliy Kvitsinskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bonn; name of interviewer, date, and place not given]

[Text] It was 48 hours after the catastrophe that Moscow finally admitted that anything had happened. A question to Soviet Ambassador Yuliy Kvitsinskiy: Why the dangerous delay?

Kvitsinskiy: The cause of the accident must be thoroughly investigated first before information is given.

BILD: What is the latest information?

Kvitsinskiy: The building of one of the four reactors was damaged by an explosion on 26 April. The three others have been turned off, but they are intact. In the direct vicinity, an increase in radioactivity has been recorded, somewhat above the normal level.

BILD: How many victims are there?

Kvitsinskiy: Two people have died. Some 197 were brought to hospitals and 49 have been released.

BILD: Is the reactor burning?

Kvitsinskiy: I do not know whether there has been a fire. The situation is under control.

Update on Aftermath

AU011852 Paris AFP in English 1840 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, May 1 (AFP) — The Soviet Union Thursday said that 18 people of the 197 hospitalized following the Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster were in serious condition, but it claimed that the situation was under control and radiation diminishing. Moscow left the official death toll of two announced Wednesday unchanged, despite Western skepticism and renewed reports alleging at least 20 deaths.

The Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations in New York, Yuriy Dubinin said the situation "appears to be under control."

In Jerusalem, an Israeli radio ham said he had received information from a Soviet radio ham near the plant who said that 20 to 25 people had died and 300 were injured. The Israeli, David Ben Passat, told Agence France-Presse that the Soviet amateur radio operator, living at 60 kilometers (37 miles) from the plant, had reported that the area had been evacuated within a 40 kilometer (25 mile) radius. The messages, broadcast overnight Wednesday, were in very good English but the sender refused to disclose his identity, Mr. Passat said.

Meanwhile, a light to moderate north-northeast wind was pushing fallout from Chernobyl toward southern and Western Europe, according to official French weather reports. Radioactivity rose in southeastern France, in northern Yugoslavia, in northeastern Romania and Italy, according to official reports from each of the countries. Levels were reported as above normal but not dangerous.

In Poland, as in the Soviet Union, radioactive levels were not given. Polish officials said the levels were decreasing constantly Thursday, but preventive measures, including administering iodine to children under 16 and a ban on fresh milk, remained in force.

In London, the Foreign Office said it was repatriating young children and pregnant women among the British diplomatic corps stationed in Moscow and Poland.

At London-Heathrow airport, an Aeroflot plane which British airport officials said had probably gone through the radioactive cloud, was inspected for an hour before passengers were allowed to disembark, but the Geiger counter measured no unusual radioactive levels.

Later Thursday, 101 Britons evacuated from Minsk and Kiev, the largest city near the plant 130 kilometers (80 miles) south of Chernobyl, were to arrive in London and would be tested for radioactivity.

West Germany, which has some 250 technicians in Ukraine and its neighboring northern state, Bielorussia, has recalled its citizens. They began leaving Wednesday.

In Moscow, where officials stressed that no foreigners were among the injured. authorities tried to reassure Western diplomats and press about the accident. But several embassies, notably that of Japan, Italy and Sweden, told their nationals not to consume tap water or milk, and to carefully wash vegetables. Milk gets contaminated if cows eat grass with radioactive particles on it.

A senior official gave an explanation of the accident that left several Western experts skeptical. He said that an electrical breakdown prevented the cooling systems from working. An accumulation of hydrogen then caused the explosion, which the technicians managed to contain in a single rod of nuclear fuel — the part of the explanation that raised Westerners' eyebrows.

Report of 50 Killed

LD011216 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] Eyes were turned above all to Moscow this morning. Moscow, where the big parade proceeded normally on Red Square 6 days after the catastrophe at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. Correspondent Ulysee Gosset reports:

[Gosset] I think this parade was in a way an agreeable interlude in the middle of an unprecedented crisis for the Soviet leaders and for Mikhail Gorbachev.

[Announcer] One further word, Ulysee Gosset: Do you have the feeling that the population, notably in Moscow, are worried after this accident?

[Gosset] Well, I walked around the streets of Moscow this morning after the parade and I was able to see that there were absolutely traditional scenes being enacted for May Day.

Having said that, as far as information is concerned, we have also been able to meet French students who have returned from Kiev where they were pursuing their studies, and also teachers. Their testimonies are reassuring as far as they themselves are concerned — they are all well, their families may be reassured. But on the situation there, it has been learned that according to Soviet sources, there are reported to be several tens of deaths, notably the entire team that was working in the core of the reactor. That is to say, about 50 people are reported to have been killed during the meltdown of the nuclear core.

As a result of this testimony we have also learned that an entire section of Kiev hospital is reported to have been transformed into a sterile zone to receive people who have reportedly been subjected to radiation. This is how one can sum things up at 1300 today.

Aid Requested for Victims

NC011031 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Stockholm, May 1 (AFP) — The Soviet Embassy here has approached a Stockholm hospital that specialises in radiation burns, to treat victims of the Chernobyl Soviet nuclear disaster, a Swedish medical source said Thursday. The source, who requested anonymity, said the Karolinska Hospital had made it known to the Soviet Embassy, through the Swedhealth organization, that it was prepared to treat victims of Saturday's Ukrainian power plant accident.

A Soviet Embassy official then made an approach to the hospital, the source added. Karolinksa Hopsital officials refused to comment on the reports. The hospital is Sweden's biggest and organizes the annual Nobel medicine prize.

Denial on Request for Aid

NC011126 Paris AFP in English 1122 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Stockholm, May 1 (AFP) — Activity in the damaged Chernobyl reactor has fallen, and "clearance work is under way," according to Soviet Ambassador Boris Pankin quoted by the Swedish Foreign Ministry here Thursday. Radioactive emission at the site had diminished, and none of the nuclear reactors were operating, he added at the ministry Wednesday.

A senior Soviet Embassy official told the ministry Thursday the Soviet Union had the necessary knowledge and techniques to control the situation, and did not need outside aid for work at the site, a spokesman added.

A Swedish Ministry spokesman said Moscow had not made any official request for the admission of burn victims to a Stockholm hospital, or for other medical aid. Earlier, a medical source said that the Karolinska Hospital, which has a special radiation burns unit, had been approached by the Russians after offering to help treat people affected at Chernobyl.

IAEA Receives Report

AU011656 Paris AFP in English 1647 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Vienna, May 1 (AFP) — The reactor of the Soviet Union's disabled Chernobyl nuclear plant in the Ukraine has been shut down and the chain reaction of nuclear fusion has been halted, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) here said Thursday. Quoting a communique from the Soviet mission to the United Nations here, the IAEA also said that "the release of radioactive substances is decreasing (and the) level of radioactivity has dropped" in Chernobyl.

An IAEA spokesman said the report "could mean — but not necessarily — that the nuclear accident at Chernobyl is under control," adding that "supplementary data" was needed to tell if this were the case. He said that the Soviet Union, which made its first report of the accident to the IAEA on Monday, had never mentioned a fire at the plant, and that the IAEA did not know what had caused the accident. The Soviet Union, although one of the 112 IAEA members, is not obliged to report its nuclear accidents to the U.N. agency.

The Soviet communique also said that "specialized units continued cleaning up polluted areas" around the plant, and that a Ukrainian government report noted no unusual pollution levels in the atmosphere in Kiev, the Soviet Union's third biggest city,

which is 133 kilometers (83 miles) south of Chernobyl. "The quality of drinking water, of rivers and reservoirs is within the norms," in Kiev, the communique said, adding that "factories, collective and state farms and institutions" are functioning normally. The environment around the plant was "permanently monitored," the communique said.

The Soviet communique also attacked what it called "rumors diffused by some Western news agencies" about the accident having caused "thousands of deaths", and reiterated the official statement that "two people died and 197 were hurt, of which 49 have already left the hospital after undergoing medical tests".

Analysis of Satellite Pictures

LD011754 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Just a moment ago we received new information from another recent analysis of the satellite pictures. One picture before and one after the accident have been compared and the Satellitbild [Satellite Pictures] company in Kiruna has established that the two warm points that were found in the picture from yesterday were also there earlier, but they were shown considerably more faintly. In other words, this further confirms the information according to which there are two reactors involved in the accident. This cannot, however, be said with absolute certainty.

New satellite pictures taken this morning are at the moment being analyzed at Satellitbild in Kiruna. The result of this analysis is expected to be ready in a few hours; it may give further information on the size of the nuclear accident.

Rumors Abound in Kiev

AU011531 Paris AFP in English 0956 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 1 (AFP) — Two French university lecturers who returned here Thursday from Kiev said that they had witnessed quarrels breaking out in the city as some people tried to stop others talking about the "Chernobyl tragedy" in case they started a panic. But while the general situation there was calm, there was unease amongst foreign university students. They said public transport buses in a terminus near their lodgings had been requisitioned on Saturday, and there had been heavy military traffic on the outskirts of Kiev on Monday night.

The two teachers from Paris, who did not want to be named, said that rumours spreading in Kiev, 130 kms (82miles) south of Chernobyl, said that according to unconfirmed reports, there had been an explosion in the nuclear plant on Friday night killing the staff of 50 on duty at the time. Other reports said there had been from 200-300 deaths in the immediate vicinity of the plant, they said. The official Soviet account is that the accident happened on Saturday, killing two people and causing the hospitalisation of under 200.

The teachers said that officials of the Kiev University military faculty told students there had been an "accident" but "it was not serious."

In West Germany, a daily newspaper in the western town of Bergisch Gladbach on Thursday quoted one of a party of 100 German tourists who flew from Moscow to Kiev last Saturday as saying they suddenly saw "a black cloud in a bright blue" sky from the aircraft at around 3:00 p.m. Herbert Hopf, who is retired, said that the Aeroflot plane was at a height of about 3,000 meters (10,000 feet) when he saw the cloud, "shaped like a Christmas tree, or the tip of a ragged mountain range."

Hans kierdorf, also in the party, said that on arriving at the airport "it was like night, with the sky torn by lightning. We heard several explosions."

Kiev Festivities Reported

LD020457 [Editorial Report] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0215 GMT on 2 May broadcasts a 7-minute report on May Day celebrations in Kiev. The announcer says that May Day was marked by a festive mood in the Ukrainian SSR. The main street of Kiev, the Kreshcatik, he says was the scene of the celebrations. Party and World War II veterans, labor and cultural front-rankers, members of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet and the republican Council of Ministers, heads of ministries and departments, deputies to the USSR and Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviets, and officers of the Armed Forces attended, the announcer says, as well as consular personnel for the socialist countries.

The residents and visitors to Kiev, the announcer says, greeted comrades Shcherbitskiy, Yelchenko, Kachalovskiy, Kachura, Lyashko, Mozgovoy, Sologub, Titarenko, Shevchenko, (Ivashko), Kolomiyets, (Kravtsov), Masol, Mukha, and Pogrebnyak, leaders of the Ukrainian SSR Communist Party and Government.

The May Day demonstration, the announcer reports, opened at 1000 a.m. local time and was led by columns of party and labor veterans, and labor front-rankers. Students brought up the rear. The slogans carried by those marching endorsed CPSU domestic and foreign policy and stressed the USSR's love of peace.

The announcer praises the wares produced by leading Kiev collectives, some of which he says were on display, and its cultural and sporting achievements. The announcer closes by saying that over 120,000 people took part in the celebrations along the Kreshchatic.

TV Report on Celebrations

LD011731 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] The winners of the pre-May day competition — the workers of the Darnitsa, Sovetskiy and Leningradskiy rayons of Kiev — were greeted by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic.

[Screen caption identifies location as Kiev. Video shows a mass demonstration by columns of workers passing through the streets of Kiev on a bright, sunny day. Shcherbitskiy and others are shown in medium shot on the reviewing platform. Shcherbitskiy is shown standing in the middle of six unidentified people. Close-up shows Shcherbitskiy waving to the passing demonstrators. Further pictures of the procession highlight banners, flowers, and dancers in costumes]

Comparisons of Soviet Update

Moscow TASS in English at 1137 on 1 May carries a report on efforts to contain the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. The TASS English version has been compared with the TASS International Service Russian version published in the 1 May Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT*, page R 1, revealing the following variation:

Paragraph one, line three, reads in the TASS English version: technical measures. The radioactivity on the territory of the nuclear power station and the nuclear power station's settlement dropped 1.5-2 times. (changing numbers)

Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian on 2 May in its First Edition on page 2 also carries a report on the efforts to contain the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. This report, entitled "From the USSR Council of Ministers," was also compared with the TASS International Service in Russian version revealing that the TASS International Service version and the *PRAVDA* version are identical.

Reportage on Participants in May Day Parades

Moscow Parade

PM021020 [Editorial Report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian on 2 May in its First Edition carries on pages 1 and 2 under the headline "Moscow, Red Square" a 4,100-word report by N. Mishina, V. Smirnov, and A. Yusin on the Moscow May Day parade. The report notes that: "Present on the central rostrum at the mausoleum were Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, S.L. Sokolov, N.V. Talyzin, A.P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, M.V. Zimyanin, V.A. Medvedev, V.P. Nikonov, G.P. Razumovskiy, A.N. Yakovlev, and I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the USSR Central Auditing Commission. Prominent Soviet military leaders were also present."

Regional Parades

PM021034 [Editorial Report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian on 2 May in its First Edition carries on page 3 under the headline "Holiday in the City on the Neva" a 1,000-word own correspondent V. Gerasimov report from Leningrad on the May Day parade, and on page 4 under the headline "Spring Wind Over the Country; Ceremonies in the Union Republics" 14 400-word reports by various own correspondents on the May Day parades in the republic capitals.

The reports note individuals present at the May Day parades:

In Leningrad the following people are listed: "Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad party obkom; A.N. Gerasimov, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom; and V.Ya. Khodyrev and N.I. Popov, chairmen of the gorispolkom and oblispolkom respectively."

In Kiev the following people are listed: "V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; V.S. Shevchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers."

In Minsk the following people are listed: "N.N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; G.S. Tarazevich, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and M.V. Kovalev, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers."

In Tashkent the following people are listed: "I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; A.U. Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and G.KH. Kadyrov, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers."

In Alma-Ata the following people are listed: "D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; S.M. Mukashev, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium; and N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers."

In Tbilisi the following people are listed: "D.I. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; P.G. Gilashvili, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium; and O.Ye. Cherkeziya, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers."

In Baku the following people are listed: "K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; S.B. Tatliyev, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium; and G.N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers."

In Vilnius the following people are listed: "P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; R.I. Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and V. Sakalauskas, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers."

In Kishinev the following people are listed: "S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; and I.P. Kalin, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers."

In Riga the following people are listed: "B.K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee; Ya.Ya. Vagris, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Yu.Ya. Ruben, chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers."

In Frunze the following people are listed: "A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee; T.Kh. Koshoyev, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium; and A.D. Duysheyev, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers."

In Dushanbe the following people are listed: "K. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee; G. Pallayev, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium; and I. Khabeyev, chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers."

In Yerevan the following people are listed: "K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; G.M. Voskanyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers."

In Ashkhabad the following people are listed: "S.A. Niyazov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee; B. Yazkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and A. Khodzhamuradov, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers."

In Tallinn the following people are listed: "K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; A.F. Ryuytel, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and B.E. Saul, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers."

AFP Report on Parade
AU01520 Paris AFP in English 1141 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, May 1 (AFP) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev took the salute from the Lenin Mausoleum here Thursday at the traditional annual May Day parade that seemed unaffected by the recent Chernobyl nuclear accident, but observers noted the absence of the usual slogans praising the peaceful use of atomic energy.

Fierce attacks on "American imperialism" constituted the main theme of today's 90-minute parade, watched by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and other Politburo officials. Placards and slogans glorifying workers alternated with others showing caricatures of the United States trying to dominate the world.

At the foot of the mausoleum and near the press stand stood Soviet first lady Raisa Gorbachev with her daughter, son-in-law and grand-daughter, chatting with the wives of other leaders. Mrs. Gorbachev, elegantly dressed in a black coat and hat, happily posed for photographers. Asked by a U.S. journalist whether she planned to go to the United States in 1986 to accompany her husband to a summit with President Ronald Reagan, Mrs. Gorbachev replied: "We are hoping to be able to go there this year and sign concrete accords."

Viktor Grishin, dismissed last December as secretary of the Moscow Communist Party, stood with lesser officials and watched stone-faced the top leaders on the mausoleum where he had stood for 15 years on ceremonial occasions.

One placard showed Uncle Sam, wearing a ten-gallon hat and armed with rockets, with the words: "Shame to American imperialism." A gigantic placard had the slogan, "No to state terrorism by the U.S." on a background of a map of Libya.

Another placard attacked President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), popularly known as "Star wars". The placard carried a quote from Mr. Gorbachev in reference to the project: "No sense of reality, no sense of responsibility."

But there were also signs of potential rapprochement, with portraits of Samantha Smith, the American schoolgirl who came to Moscow in 1983 as a "peace envoy" and was killed in a plane crash last year in the United States. There were also portraits of Soviet schoolgirl Katia Lichev, who recently made a similar peace visit to the United States.

Supreme Court Plenum Views 'Improving Court Activity'
PM011351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "USSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A regular USSR Supreme Court plenum was held on 16-18 April.

The report by V.I. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, examined the question of improving court activity in the administration of justice and the reinforcement of legality in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The plenum resolution pointed out that the most important duty of all courts must be to decisively improve the quality of their work with the aim of unconditionally fulfilling the tasks formulated by the party congress to reinforce socialist legality and law and order. In all their activity the courts must contribute to realization of the party's program aims concerning the transfer of the national economy to an intensive path of development on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress, to Soviet people's moral and legal education, and to the development of their sociopolitical and production activeness and their irreconcilability to violations of the law and other shortcomings.

Particularly stressed was the necessity of strictly observing legislative requirements as a most important condition of implementing the democratic principles of justice and citizens' equality before the law and the court irrespective of their official position or other circumstances.

It was indicated to the courts that deviations from the principle of unavoidable responsibility for committing crimes will not be tolerated, nor will the mitigation of punishment be permitted with regard to recidivists, inveterate embezzlers of state and

public property, bribe takers, black marketers, or the organizers of or other participants in dangerous encroachments on citizens' lives and health and other serious crimes, or indeed to persons who used socialist property to derive unearned income and lead to parasitical life.

At the same time, the plenum demanded that courts show the most careful possible attitude to resolving the question of whether every citizen called to account is guilty, in order to totally exclude invalid convictions. Every such case must be considered a most blatant violation of socialist legality, which must entail those to blame in being called strictly to account.

In order to comprehensively assist implementation of the party's agrarian policy and fulfillment of the USSR Food Program, it is proposed that the courts increase their attention to the examination of cases arising at enterprises and in organizations in the agro-industrial complex and take measures to strengthen financial autonomy and plan and contract discipline, and also to fully compensate material loss. They must also react sharply and in a principled manner to cases of bad management and the squandering of state and public means; to the violation of rules pertaining to the registration, storage, and distribution of material valuables; and to shortcomings in the work of the control and auditing apparatus.

The plenum demanded that the courts ensure a proper, timely solution to every case relating to the manufacture of poor-quality, substandard, or incomplete goods. The courts' attention was drawn to the heightened danger of the antistate practice of overreporting and other distortions in state accounts on plan fulfillment, in which connection their responsibility for calling to account as prescribed all persons guilty of committing such acts was pointed out to them.

The plenum stressed that a most important aspect of the courts' activities is to wage a persistent and consistent struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and the attendant phenomena of black marketering in alcoholic beverages, violation of alcohol trading laws, and preparation of home-distilled spirits. In addition to designating strict punishment, compulsory measures of a medical nature must be applied to alcoholics who have committed crimes.

The courts' attention was drawn to the fact that the practice of settling labor disputes must contribute to a greater extent to strengthening production discipline and increasing the organization of the work process. The courts were instructed to react strictly to cases of toleration of absentees, drunkards, and other disrupters of production.

In view of the particular significance of the housing problem, the plenum instructed the courts to react strictly to cases of violation of citizens' right to housing and, at the same time, not to ignore cases involving some individuals' unscrupulous attitude to the fulfillment of contracts relating to the renting of accommodation, the damaging and destruction of housing, or its use for deriving unearned income, and, when having the grounds for doing so, to deprive those guilty of the right to the use of housing.

In order to enhance the preventive and educational effect of the law and increase its inflence on citizens' sense of justice, it is recommended that the courts ensure broad publicity of legal activity and report the results of the most topical legal proceedings in the press and on radio and television and that they convey this information to labor collectives.

A report by P.Ya. Trubnikov, member of the USSR Supreme Court, examined the question of the courts' practice in applying the law when dealing with cases relating to disputes arising from authors' juridical relations.

The plenum noted that authors' rights are strictly protected by law.

When examining disputes over coauthorship, the courts must establish whether the person claiming coauthorship took a creative part in the creation of a work.

An author's or his successors' failure to observe established procedure for the transfer of an unpublished work for use abroad will render the transaction invalid, and everything received and due from the transaction will be exacted from the defendant and given to the state.

Persons guilty of violating authors' rights will be called to account in accordance with the procedure fixed by law. In particular, publishing someone else's scientific, literary, musical, or artistic work under one's own name or any other appropriation of authorship, and coercion to accept coauthorship by a person who has not participated in the creation of a work can result in the guilty party's being brought to justice.

A report by R.G. Tikhomirnov, member of the USSR Supreme Court, examined the question of the courts' application of legislation on officials' responsibility for violation of the procedure relating to the examination of citizens' proposals, statements, and complaints and for victimization resulting from criticism.

Citizens' proposals, statements, and complaints made to state and public organs are an important means of exercising and protecting the rights of the individual and of strengthening ties between the state apparatus and the population; they are also a vital source of information necessary when resolving current and long-term issues of state, economic, and sociocultural building. In this connection it was made clear to the courts that an official's failure to fulfill his duties relating to the examination of citizens' proposals, statements, and complaints owing to negligence or carelessness must be evaluated as official negligence, and a deliberate violation of the established procedure for examining them, a bureaucratic attitude to them, and red tape resulting in material damage must be regarded as a criminally punishable abuse of official position.

An official's deliberate infringement of a citizen's rights and interests protected by law, degradation of an individual, illegal dismissal from work, exclusion from housing lists, deprivation of the right to use a plot of land, and so forth, brought about in connection with a critical statement or complaint will be liable to qualification as a criminally punishable act of victimization resulting from criticism.

A citizen subjected to victimization over criticism is within his rights to demand in legal form the refutation of information that discredits his honor and reputation; in the event of his being caused material damage, he can demand compensation.

At the same time, the courts' attention was drawn to the fact that, while protecting citizens' rights and interests in every way possible, the law also stipulates that a person must be called strictly to account for slander. Having established that a statement or anonymous letter has been submitted for purposes of slander, the court must institute legal proceedings in accordance with the law.

The plenum also discussed appeals lodged by the chairman of the USSR Supreme Court and the USSR Prosecutor General on specific legal proceedings.

A.M. Rekunkov, USSR Prosecutor General, and B.V. Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice, participated in the plenum's work.

IZVESTIYA Editorial Stresses Practical Actions

PM011423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Energy of Practical Actions"]

[Text] The April CPSU Central Committee Plenum was held a year ago, on 23 April 1985. The plenum's decisions opened up scope for the masses' initiative and creativity and for truly revolutionary changes; they also signified a turning point in our country's development.

"In putting forward a strategy at the April plenum for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development," it was stated in the Central Committee Political Report to the congress, "the CPSU Central Committee thereby took a decision of historic significance."

Orienting the country toward a determined, uncompromising struggle against inertia and conservatism and everything that stands in the way of social progress, the plenum armed the party and the people with a strategy for accelerating the USSR's socioeconomic development and gave the key to resolving the most important problems: economic and social, political and ideological, domestic and foreign. The plenum cleared the way for further deep analysis and serious theoretical generalizations and gave a powerful charge of constructiveness to the whole of our sociopolitical life.

The 27th CPSU Congress confirmed the correctness of the party's course of acceleration. The Political Report, the new edition of the CPSU Program, the resolutions, and other congress material clearly formulated the main avenue of acceleration — the masses' creative activeness, which has a gigantic potential, which today can and must be realized to the utmost. The restructuring process begun a year ago has affected every sphere of the country's economic and political life and finds embodiment in specific practical actions.

The changes to which we are witnesses and in which we participate are primarily connected with the atmosphere of our life, with its rhythm and mood, and with our attitude to the task in hand. The first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan, which has begun successfully, gave the country a 6.7 percent increase in industrial production volumes in the first quarter. In agriculture, in comparison to 1985, purchases of livestock and poultry increased by 7.6 percent and purchases of milk and eggs by 6 percent. Without flattering ourselves to excess over these figures, we can confidently say that the country's working people have proven they are ready for the intensive work pace of acceleration. The practical results already achieved provide a principled answer to the question of the practicability of restructuring.

Speaking through the pages of *IZVESTIYA*, Hero of Socialist Labor I. Makarov, team leader at the "Lipetskstroy" trust, wrote: "I am sure that if we all work in an organized fashion things will go much better and there will be far fewer passive, indifferent people. Indeed, even now things are not particularly comfortable for indifferent, unenterprising workers." Yes, the restructuring process is calculated for the long-term, but we must secure this process right now. Order, discipline, organization, and responsibility — these are the demands of the day.

The lessons of creativity given by the 27th CPSU Congress have helped our society mobilize its forces to fulfill the party's plans and have provided the opportunity to fully bring to light people's desires to take an active part in the management of the national economy.

Wherever the interest in acceleration is apparent in specific deeds and actions, the first results are clearly obvious: 94 percent of production growth in the first quarter of 1986 is the result of labor productivity growth, which has reached 6.3 percent during these months. But these figures would be more impressive if other indicators were not to be found alongside these achievements. The process of retooling production is slow, as is the development of new, progressive forms of managing and organizing work; it is still frequently the case that insufficient attention is devoted to resolving social problems.

Enterprising, creative work is required of everyone — from the worker to the minister — in order to fulfill decisions taken. The human factor is not an abstract concept. It is the measure of our responsibility, awareness, and discipline.

The unfavorable trends of the seventies and early eighties, which were discussed at the 27th CPSU Congress, were not only the percentages by which plans were underfulfilled, they were also a psychological barrier preventing us from moving forward. It is no secret that some people try to adapt to the restructuring process by hiding behind loud phrases and pseudocritical words supposedly addressed to themselves. But as soon as it comes to specific action, to a decision, the appearance of participation in the restructuring process disappears. Mimicry is tenacious, and we must learn to distinguish comrades-in-arms from fellow travellers.

This has always been necessary, and is particularly so today.

The restructuring process concerns every one of us, our thoughts and feelings. It demands active intervention in our own psychology. "We cannot learn to solve our tasks by new methods today

if the experience of yesterday has not opened our eyes to the erroneousness of the old methods." These words of Lenin's are confirmed by life.

The congress took decisions on strengthening progressive forms of economic management, regarding a flexible combination of centralized leadership and local initiative as of paramount importance.

There can be no search without risk, but stagnation and an absence of movement are far more dangerous; this is why talented, creative, and daring people are coming into the foreground today. The atmosphere now being asserted in our society has given these people the opportunity to prove their worth to the full.

The 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum have given a most powerful charge of energy to practical action and marked a turning point in party activity and the life of the country.

Razumovskiy Addresses Responsibilities of Komsomol

PM281412 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 86 p 1

[TASS report: "Cultivating Active, Aware Builders of a New Society"]

[Text] Addressing the 12th Komsomol Central Committee Plenum, G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said:

The 27th CPSU Congress demonstrated the unity and monolithic cohesion of party ranks. It proceeded in an atmosphere of party principle, exactingness, Bolshevik truth, and frank disclosure of shortcomings and omissions. Now it is important to preserve the spirit of the congress in the country and the high degree of working and social activeness engendered among the people by this congress.

When determining the strategy for accelerating our development the party largely counts on the creative potential of Soviet youth. This potential is indeed vast. "Young people of the eighties," M.S. Gorbachev said in his Political Report to the 27th congress, "are distinguished by their broad outlook, degree of education, and energy. They... are charged by action and seek opportunities to show their worth in all spheres of public life."

The Komsomol and young people actively participate in resolving the most major national economic tasks, developing science and technology, building territorial production complexes and towns, reconstructing and retooling industrial enterprises, and reclaiming land. Broad scope for the creative application of the energies and potential of the Komsomol and all Soviet youth has been opened up by the ambitious plans for the country's economic and social development for the current 5-year plan and the period through 2000.

The Komsomol will have to head the youth movement for the further development of the wealth of Siberia, the Far East, the the far north. It would be right if the Lenin Komsomol regarded the regions to the east of the Urals as its own large house and made itself at home there in a proprietary manner. The Komsomol and Soviet youth are equal to this ambitious task.

The party places great hopes on Komsomol organizations implementing the Food Program, the speaker noted. Patronage of the social transformation of rural areas must be increased. Everything must be done to keep young people in the villages and to create the conditions there for fulfilling, creative, and interesting work and life.

Today, when paramount importance is attached to the questions of comprehensively intensifying the national economy, cardinally increasing labor productivity, improving production quality, and intensifying the policy of thrift, and when the task of making a revolutionary breakthrough in the sphere of scientific and technical progress is being resolved, there is a keen need for innovative decisions; it is precisely young people who must prove their worth in this respect.

Being highly educated and well informed, having energy and a thirst for what is new, and rejecting routine, stagnation, and conservatism — everything that is youth's strong point must be brought into play in order to resolve these tasks.

In this connection it is important to underpin the good undertakings of many oblast, kray, and republic Komsomol organizations with practical action. These undertakings must not be replaced — as has been the case more than once before — by the implementation of measures calculated for outward effect.

G.P. Razumovskiy went on to stress that the enhanced role of the Komsomol in resolving socioeconomic development tasks demands a new approach, in the spirit of the demands of the time, to the evaluation of Komsomol committees' work style. Since the CPSU Central Committee resolution on further improving party leadership of the Komsomol, educational issues have begun to be resolved more objectively in Komsomol organizations. The party supports initiatives put forward by the Komsomol relating to young people's social problems — building youth residential complexes, developing the scientific and technical creativity of young men and women, and forming amateur associations.

The initiative of young workers at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant, who have resolved to work no less than 4 free days on the construction of hospitals, schools, and culture centers in the 1st year of the 5-year plan, has great patriotic reserves. Today the question of the Tolyatti workers' initiative finding followers in all corners of the country is being correctly raised.

It is often the case that bureaucracy, arrayed in the armor of obsolete instructions and circulars, rises like a soulless barrier in the path of young people's initiative. For new shoots to actively develop in youth's environment, the Komsomol must not give up on encountering the very first obstacle. It must show persistence and, I would say, irrepressibility in carrying out its undertakings aimed at benefiting people and society. One can be sure that in this the party will give the Komsomol comprehensive assistance.

But a great deal also depends on the Komsomol organizations

themselves. We have more than once heard Komsomol workers admit that there has as yet been no radical breakthrough in the style, forms, and methods of Komsomol committee activity. One may ask: When will this breakthrough take place?

We can no longer work using old, hackneyed methods when dealing with the young generation of our time. There must be a decisive break with stereotypes; cliche, formalism, and creation of paperwork must be eradicated from practice.

The party congress stressed in particular that work with young people, like none other, must be searching, interesting, and close to youth. Without this there can be no hope of Komsomol organizations being able to inspire young men and women to any serious cause. A paramount task of Komsomol committees is to concentrate the efforts of every Komsomol worker and activist precisely on this. To put it briefly, restructuring the style of Komsomol work must begin with the individual. This must be thoroughly realized by everyone — from Komsomol group organizer to Komsomol Central Committee secretary.

The key to restructuring lies in shifting the center of gravity of work to primary Komsomol organizations. It is important that their activity be consonant with young people's interests and needs and that every Komsomol member feel that the primary organization is a part of his life.

Our progress is accompanied by increased demands on the individual, on his moral improvement. The CPSU Central Committee political Report, G.P. Razumovskiy stressed, states that our future is largely determined by what kind of young people we cultivate today. This is a task for the whole party and all the people. It is the most important, fundamental task of the Lenin Komsomol.

As a whole, the political attitude and moral health of Soviet young people pleases us. At the same time, while educating young people, Komsomol organizations must always remember, see, and know that we live in a real and complex world characterized by a constant struggle between two ideologies. What is more, the knife edge of the ideological sabotage conducted by our enemy is primarily directed at the younger generation. In these conditions we must work flexibly and assertively and cultivate in young people firm Marxist-Leninist convictions and the ability to evaluate any social phenomena from class positions and to act as communism demands. The speaker noted that today Komsomol committees do not always reach every young person and help him define vital guidelines and develop as an individual ready to actively participate in the creative activity of Soviet people.

G.P. Razumovskiy drew attention to the fact that school Komsomol organizations are still one of the weak links in the Komsomol. Many of them find themselves under excessive guardianship, which sometimes stifles the desire in children and teenagers to establish themselves within the collective of their contemporaries and to acquire the skills of sociopolitical work and self-management. But this is one of the important tasks of the school reform, in whose implementation the Komsomol is expected to actively participate. Where, if not in the school Komsomol organization, must the foundations of social and civic activeness be laid?

It was noted in the speech that the communist moral ideal must be the main guideline in educational work. We must strive to ensure that this ideal becomes the greatest goal of every young person, for the sake of which life is worth living and progress toward which would imbue every day with great meaning.

We cannot turn a blind eye to the fact that social passivity, parasitical and consumerist attitudes, and narrowness of spiritual interests still exist among some young people. Some Komsomol organizations lack keenness and vigor in strengthening public order and eradicating such ugly phenomena as drunkenness, hooliganism, and criminality.

In work to establish discipline and order in society it is important to make use of the entire arsenal — means of educational and administrative influence and organization of young people's leisure. Many interesting and meaningful forms of mass cultural, sports, ideological, and political work were found during the preparation and holding of the 12th World Youth and Student Festival. This experience should be consolidated and developed.

The party highly values leading Komsomol cadres and regards them as a trained reserve for party, state, and economic work. During the last 3 years alone many thousands of Komsomol committee secretaries have been relieved of their posts and promoted to various sectors throughout the country. The party will continue to consistently pursue a course aimed at enhancing the authority of Komsomol cadres and will strive to ensure that, participating in the work of party, soviet, trade union, and economic organs, they actively pass through the school of managing social and state affairs, the school of working with people.

The personal example set by the Komsomol worker and activist has exceptional significance for enhancing the Komsomol's authority and educating young people. Politically trained people able to stand up for young people's interests, tune into their mood, and inspire them to resolve necessary and useful tasks are required in every sector of Komsomol activity. Only absolute respectability, honesty, and conscientiousness can serve as the initial criteria for promotion to Komsomol work.

Unfortunately, this approach to the selection and education of Komsomol cadres is frequently lacking. From this stems the frequent turnover of Komsomol leaders and cases of their unworthy conduct and unconscientious attitude to work.

We are put on our guard by the fact that even now casual individuals appear among Komsomol cadres. Young men and women lacking in sufficient experience of life are still advanced to Komsomol committees. Some young people do not conceal their careerist aspirations. Many Komsomol committees know and see this, but the proper reaction is not always shown.

The common task of Komsomol committees and their press is to comprehensively maintain a businesslike atmosphere in the activity of Komsomol organizations and to wage an uncompromising struggle against ostentation, embellishment of reality, and juggling with facts and figures which create the appearance of wellbeing. Openness in Komsomol work must be constantly

permitted.

The CPSU Central Committee, G.P. Razumovskiy said in conclusion, is confident that, at this sharp turning point in our development, the Lenin Komsomol will do everything to be equal to the demands of the 27th party congress and will actively assist the party in preparing active, aware builders of the new society loyal to the ideals of communism and ready for selfless labor and heroic feats in the name of the motherland.

PRAVDA Readers' Letters Emphasize Need for Publicity

PM011124 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 86
First Edition p 2

[V. Kozhemyako article under the rubric "Party Life: Reflecting on Letters": "Speaking Out About Publicity"]

[Text] This theme runs through many letters. Their authors wholeheartedly support the idea expressed in the CPSU Central Committee Report to the 27th CPSU Congress: "More openness [glasnost] is a matter of principle for us. It is a political issue. Without publicity [glasnost] there is not, nor can there be, democracy, political creativity by the masses, or their participation in management. This... guarantees a responsible, statesmanlike attitude to the common cause on the part of tens of millions of workers, kolkhoz members, and the intelligentsia, it is the starting point for the psychological remolding of our cadres." The congress set the task of turning publicity into a reliably functioning system. This is necessary centrally, but it is no less, and possibly more necessary at local level. I must say right away that people approve of what is being done in this sphere. Reports entitled "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo" have been published regularly for a long time now. Many party obkoms and kraykoms have followed this example. "This is absolutely right and very good!" — P. Nikitin writes from Ryazan. "Information about what our obkom is doing is now available to us and we can identify with its work and concerns." I. Kalaychev, turner at the Tbilisi "Kirov" Machine Tool Plant, describes on what a broad scale people in the city and at the enterprise are informed about development prospects and the main local events. The efforts of the press, radio, television, lecturers, public speakers, and political information and agitation officials have been pooled here.

Experience of this kind has accumulated not just in Georgia. A great deal is being done to make more information available in Belorussia and Latvia, in Sverdlovsk, Ulyanovsk, Omsk, Chelyabinsk, and a number of other oblasts.

However, it must be admitted right away that this is not yet the case everywhere. Sometimes personnel who are found guilty of an offense are "quietly" moved from one leading post to another and it is not deemed necessary to give the reasons for such moves to those around them. Meanwhile the phrase "in connection with reassignment to other work" is frequently used as a cover for serious abuses Why is the practice of hushing things up, which has been condemned long ago, so hard to eradicate? This was explained quite clearly from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress: "Sometimes when the question of publicity is raised, we can hear warnings that we should be more circumspect when talking about our shortcomings, omissions, and difficulties that are inevitable in any new work. There is only one answer to this, Lenin's answer: 'Communists need to know the truth always, in all circumstances.'" Indeed, V.I. Lenin deemed it necessary to remind us of this many times over. Even before the revolution he wrote: "Only wide publicity corrects and transforms all deviations, be they rectilinear, tangential, or erratic... into a useful and necessary material of party self-education... Enlightenment, let there be more enlightenment!" You will agree that this appeal sounds very topical. You are reminded of it again and again when reading the readers' letters to the editorial office and the materials of the recent party congress. People who have become accustomed to working half-heartedly and engage in window-dressing naturally feel uncomfortable in the glaring light of publicity. This is why they are trying to hide or are being hidden by others.

"Such shortcomings exist in our party organization," I. Kuzminov from Dolinsk city in Sakhalin oblast writes. For instance, N. Terekhova was released from the duties of bureau member and secretary of the CPSU gorkom at a gorkom plenum. The plenum participants were told this was "in connection with her departure from Sakhalin Oblast" and a report to this effect was published in the newspaper *DOLINSKAYA PRAVDA*. "Utter nonsense," the author of the letter comments. "As a matter of fact Terekhova was relieved of her duties because of a misdemeanor. Who benefits from this kind of cover-up? How can you talk about improved work with cadres if this sort of thing goes on?" At the same plenum, three more people were removed from the bureau. Some "in connection with their departure from the oblast," others "in connection with reassignment to other work." As you can see, very evasive formulations were used again. Neither the main speaker, V. Chernov, first secretary of the gorkom, nor P. Savin, member of the CPSU obkom and chief of its party organizational work section, who attended the plenum said anything about the real reasons for the decisions that were taken. "So the upshot is that while lip service is being paid to broader publicity, improved work with cadres, and criticism and self-criticism, in practice methods of secretiveness are resorted to," the author of the letter concludes.

The same kind of problem has been raised by V. Fedorov from Pskov. There a number of leaders have also been removed from their posts recently. What was the reason? Abuse of official position. But no proper explanation was given in primary party organizations. Was this perhaps because many of the people who have been removed, are occupying leading positions and it would be rather difficult to explain this?

A logical thought was expressed by Lieutenant Colonel of the Reserve, V. Merzlyakov from Feodosiya. He believes that real publicity can thrive only in an atmosphere of strict observance of the laws and moral norms of our life. If this condition is met, rumors do not arise and abuses are forestalled. On the other hand, where the norms and laws are violated, people prefer to remain silent in order not to evoke understandable indignation.

Other letters confirm this. Naturally, publicity was avoided in all these cases. Had there been any publicity, people would have inevitably asked why the culprits got such "gentle" treatment. This is precisely the question put by party veterans from Zelenodolsk city in their letter. The local newspaper published

the following report: "The CPSU gorkom bureau examined the case of Communist A. Gataullov. As deputy chairman of the gorispolkom, A. Gataullov abused his official position and violated the norms of party morality. At the request of A. Adiatullin, engineer at the rayon telephone exchange, he authorized the out-of-turn allocation of building plots for private garages to citizens G. Ziganshin and R. Iskhanov. In return he received two telephones and a bucket of honey from A. Adiatullin. For these actions, bringing discredit to the title of leader and Communist, the CPSU gorkom bureau gave a severe reprimand to A. Gataullov, endorsed his record card, and decided that he could not retain his post as deputy chairman of the gorispolkom." It serves him right, readers will say. However, at the same time they will probably ask whether a bribe taker should be allowed to stay in the ranks of the party. Is he worthy of carrying the party card bearing the inscription of Lenin's unfading words: "The Party is the intellect, the honor, and the conscience of our epoch?" Publicity has its obligations. If measures that have been taken are reported, there must not be the slightest doubt that they were just and commensurate with the offense committed. Only then can we expect that a given piece of information will have a certain educative impact.

We have received a long letter from V. Shvertsayt, a party member since 1920, on the roll of the Novokramatorsk "Lenin" Machine-Building Plant party organization.

Where all is well as regards publicity, he writes, where people understand its essence and importance, where it is applied in equal measure to positive and negative matters, there people know the truth, they take a more a vigorous stance in combating shortcomings and successes are also more plentiful.

Yet in Kramatorsk, for instance, the author continues, there is not enough publicity; criticism and self-criticism are also inadequate. At the party gorkom plenum First Secretary V. Cherkashchenko announced that over the past few years 211 leaders received party penalties and 15 were expelled from the CPSU. Of course, this is a very vexing fact that deserves close attention. However, it was not analyzed in the least either at the plenum or in the city newspaper and none of the culprits' names were given. Yet, the author of the letter believes, two or three specific examples should be cited to show that the party does not tolerate unworthy people — drunkards, scroungers, bureaucrats, and so forth — in its ranks.

He gives another example. The 50th anniversary of the giant of the machine-building industry, the Novokramatorsk machine-building plant, was approaching. Its 34,000-strong collective headed by 5,000 Communists was preparing to mark it in worthy fashion. But...the celebrations did not take place as planned. Who was to blame? It was the people who "cooked the books" and compiled exaggerated reports. The workers received awards and bonuses, while the plant managers Ye. Matsegora, the director general; N. Shapovalov, party committee secretary; and A. Gavrilenko, chairman of the trade union committee, received, by decision of the Donetsk party obkom bureau severe party penalties rather than awards. According to the CPSU Statutes, a Communist who commits a misdemeanor is accountable above all to the primary party organization. If a Communist is brought to justice by a superior body, the primary party organization is informed. In this case no detailed and accurate information was made available to the collective. Not a word of this was mentioned at the plant report back-and-election conference by either the party committee secretary or the director...

Many letters refer to the role of primary party organizations and labor collectives in ensuring broader publicity. They recall Lenin's behest that people must know everything in order to be able to act consciously. Precise knowledge of the situation strengthens people's sense of responsibility for the state of affairs in their collective and their party organization. And, conversely, the absence of publicity creates an environment where conjecture and rumor thrive, where omissions are concealed, and where the real state of affairs is embellished.

These thoughts feature in the letters of I. Popovich from Grodno, N. Boldyrev from Krasnodar, V. Sushchenko from Leningrad, and others. The atmosphere in any collective naturally depends largely on its leaders, they claim — on how far they trust people and how much they consult them on vital questions. In Krasnodar Kray, for instance, the practice of consulting Communists and nonparty people during the nomination of a person to a leading post is increasingly gaining ground. As a result, effective cadre resources are being built up and people are trained purposefully and in good time.

However, not just the leaders, but literally every Communist is called upon to create a businesslike, principled atmosphere and to promote publicity. Yet, what sometimes happens? In the smoking room or on the way home from work people eagerly discuss various facts pertaining to the life of the collective. Yet, at the party meeting they say nothing or make stereotyped speeches devoid of concrete criticism.

The author of a letter from Saratov (unfortunately he does not give his name) admits openly that he has turned a blind eye to the slovenly work of his colleague at the shop. "They tell us that we will never succeed in eliminating rejects. They may be right. But who is producing the rejects? It is the turner who is my nearest colleague. But I lack the courage and determination to speak out about it for all to hear. It is kind of embarrassing. So I keep mum, others keep mum. Do I really need the others as an excuse? The fact is that nothing changes. Yet, change is so very necessary!"...

Indeed, the urgent need for change is mentioned in other letters as well. Broad publicity and Bolshevik-style outspokenness and candor are important preconditions of the restructuring that is under way in party organizations. May it proceed even faster and more intensively.

Resolution on Subbotnik Results Published

PM301532 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee"]

[Text] An all-union communist subbotnik to mark the 116th

anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth was held on 19 April 1986. It provided vivid evidence of Soviet people's political and labor activeness and their desire to respond by deeds to the 27th CPSU Congress' decisions and to make their contribution to accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

Some 159 million people took part in the subbotnik, working in industry, agriculture, construction, transport, and other sectors of the national economy and also in public service provision in cities and population centers. By their highly productive labor the subbotnik participants made a weighty contribution to fulfilling the targets of the 1st year of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

According to the preliminary figures, R1,375 million of industrial output alone was produced on that day. Many labor collectives produced more output than during normal working days. A considerable amount of output was produced using saved raw and semi-finished materials and fuel. The subbotnik participants earned over R200 million, which was transferred to the 5-year plan fund.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee sincerely thank workers, kolkhoz members, engineering and technical workers, employees, young people, Soviet Army and Navy servicemen, war and labor veterans, and all who took active part in the all-union communist subbotnik for their selfless and voluntary labor.

In the light of working people's wishes the money earned during the subbotnik will be channeled into the construction of new health care institutions and the strengthening of the material base of existing ones and into the further improvement of the welfare of mothers and children.

Official Appointments, Retirements Reported

PM281458 [Editorial report] Moscow *SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR: OTDEL PERVYY* in Russian No 11, 1986, carries on pages 179-180 two USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers. to the following effect: Ye.P. Bavrin is appointed deputy minister of foreign trade and relieved of his duties as USSR trade representative in the PRC (22 February 1986); and N.S. Ryzhov is relieved of his duties as USSR deputy foreign minister "in connection with his retirement on pension" (25 February 1986).

PRAVDA Editorial on Music and Soviet Society

PM011413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 86
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Music and Our Time"]

[Excerpts] Our time has made the art of music not only unprecedentedly popular but truly ubiquitous. No matter where you are, you are surrounded by tunes and rhythm: in the concert hall, the home, the discotheque, the sports arena, the saloon of an ocean liner, or in space orbit. This raises particularly keenly the question of the responsibility of those who create and propagate music and help introduce it into our everyday life.

The task of Soviet art — as stated in the party Program — is to serve the interests of the people and the cause of communism; to be a source of joy and inspiration for millions of people; to express their will, feelings, and thoughts; and to actively promote their ideological development and moral education. The motto of the present "breakthrough' period — looking ahead, searching for new approaches, and turning the energy of ideas into the energy of concrete actions — must also become a law of life for the USSR Union of Composers. It is essential that musical masters' creative efforts be directed toward producing works which match the grandeur of the innovatory work being carried out by the party and the people and are of a high artistic standard, reflecting the multifacetedness and development of Soviet people's lives. Consistent elaboration of contemporary themes, assertion of the spiritual and moral values of socialism, disclosure of the spiritual wealth of the builder of the new society and his belief in the rightness of our great cause and determination to defend and strengthen world peace must become determinative in our activity in the musical field. Is everything, however, put at the service of those tasks?

Unfortunately, in recent years various areas of music have stagnated and obstacles have arisen that prevent composers' and performers' creative potential being fully shown, the growing requirements of music lovers satisfied, or their numbers significantly increased. The response of audiences to the routine, dullness, and provincialism prevailing in some some local music theaters is to stay away in ever increasing numbers. Brass and light instrumental music are losing the important quality of mass appeal. Orchestral work, where a gulf is appearing between music of great ideological and artistic content and the audience, must be reorganized. This is not the first year that the press and the public in general have raised the alarm concerning the state of song writing and performance. Although there are acknowledged masters in that sphere and creative successes, the overall picture is pretty dismal. There is too much musical detritus and lackluster, vulgar ephemera among the thousands of songs to be heard on radio, television, and stages large and small.

The resolution on further improving concert activity in the country just adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers is aimed at enhancing the ideological and artistic standard and quality of repertoire performance, improving the vocational training of creative cadres, and resolving other urgent questions related to increasing the role played by musical art in working people's esthetic education.

The times demand that the social activeness of composers' organizations be enhanced and that decisive changes be made in the creative union's work style and methods. Increasing real influence on the artistic process; effective concern for professional growth, ideological tempering of the rising generation, and the appearance of new talented compositions that the people need; an impartial assessment of the work of artists young and old; and the increased competence, militancy, and principledness of music criticism — these must become the main factors instead of aimless spoken and written verbiage.

While unswervingly pursuing a Leninist course in the sphere of cultural building party committees must increase the attention they pay to the life of Union of Composers' organizations and to the activity of cultural bodies and the mass media engaged in diffusing music. Constant party concern to ensure an increase in the creative and social activeness of composers and performers will guarantee new successes in developing the art of music, which is a most important component of the Soviet people's spiritual culture.

Ukrainian Central Committee Ceasures Ministry

AU281408 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 24 Apr 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the work performed by the board and the party committee of the Ukrainian Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources to organize the accomplishment of the tasks stemming from the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses.

In a decision adopted on this issue it has been noted that the board (Comrade V. N. Tkach, minister) and the party committee (Comrade V.M. Posokha, secretary) had drawn no appropriate conclusions from the shortcomings incurred in the 11th 5-year period, had been uncritical in assessing the situation, as well as slow in restructuring the activity of the ministry, and subordinated enterprises and organizations to develop the branch and to raise the effectiveness of land amelioration. A business-like atmosphere has not been created at all levels. Instead of intensifying work among cadres, increasing the responsibility and enhancing the initiative of workers, instead of adopting a creative approach toward the accomplishment of new tasks, the leadership has continued to indulge in numerous sessions and conferences, in issuing various instructions and orders.

The party committee has been insufficiently engaged in the education of the Communists and all workers of the ministry's apparatus in the spirit of responsibility for the matter at hand. Much formalism and lack of concreteness has been permitted in organizational party and ideopolitical work.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has found the results of the work performed by the ministry in the 11th 5-year period unsatisfactory, and the measures taken by the board and the party committee to restructure the activity of the apparatus, subordinate enterprises and organizations to ensure that the program for the 12th 5-Year period is implemented, absolutly inadequate. The Central Committee has obligated the ministry's leadership to raise the responsibility of the apparatus personnel, as well as of leaders and specialists at construction, exploiting, and planning enterprises and organizations for the comprehensive accomplishment of the tasks set to intensify capital construction, to apply the achievements of scientific-technological progress, and to accelerate the branch development.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have endorsed measures to expand the construction and to consolidate the material-technical base of rayon houses of culture and rural clubs.

The organization of implementing the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU decision on measures to further improve living conditions for persons disabled from the childhood has been examined.

Officials Criticized For Oil Industry Failings

PM301540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 86
First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; On the Unsatisfactory Fulfillment of the USSR Council of Ministers Resolution 'On Measures To Ensure the Commissioning of Projects and Capacities for Comprehensive Oil Refining'"]

[Text] Checks carried out by the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee have established that the leaders of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and of a number of construction ministries are demonstrating indiscipline and are fulfilling unsatisfactorily the government resolution on constructing capacities for comprehensive oil refining, which, as was noted in 27th CPSU Congress documents, is a most important avenue for technical progress in the oil refining industry. As a result, of the 13 comprehensive oil refining projects scheduled for commissioning in 1984-1985 only 3 have come on stream. Major lags have been permitted in terms of the uncommissioned construction work in the 12th 5-Year Plan and the questions of starting construction have still not been resolved in terms of certain capacities. The USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry Deputy Minister Yu. Sivakov has not taken exhaustive measures to ensure that all the projects named in the resolution are concluded on time in the plans for the relevant construction ministries and in a number of cases has permitted poor quality in the preparation of technical documentation and the late delivery of equipment and materials to construction sites. The USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction First Deputy Minister V. Pyatibrat, the USSR Ministry of Construction (First Deputy Minister) Yu. Losev, the USSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises Deputy Minister V. Bogatyrev, and the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work (Deputy Minister) Ye. Shishov have failed to ensure the necessary monitoring of progress in the setting up of facilities for the comprehensive refining of oil and have not shown high demandingness toward the leaders of organizations under their jurisdiction for concentrating labor, material, and technical resources at these construction projects and ensuring the precise organization of construction and installation work.

The greatest lags in the construction of the above projects have been permitted at the Volgograd, Novo-Bakinskiy, Lisichansk, Guryevskiy, Pavlodar, and Krasnovodsk oil refining plants and at the "Omsknefteorgsintez" and "Fergananefteorgsintez" production associations. The USSR Gosplan First Deputy Chairman L. Bibin failed to fully ensure the allocation of quotas for capital investment, construction, installation, and contract work in building capacities for comprehensive oil refining. Monitoring of the construction of these important national economic projects is poorly carried out by party committees at the above ministries and departments and by certain petrochemical industry enterprises and construction organizations and they fail to show proper demandingness toward communist leaders for the stringent observance of state discipline on this question.

Checks have also revealed major shortcomings in the utilization of existing capacities for comprehensive oil refining at USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry enterprises. Owing to the many unplanned and emergency stoppages, catalytic and thermal cracking installations and raw material coking installations worked at only 76-87 percent capacity in 1985. For this reason the national economy failed to obtain a substantial amount of valuable petroleum products. For their indiscipline in fulfilling the government's resolutions and disrupting the schedules for the construction of comprehensive oil refining projects, the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee severely reprimanded Yu. Sivakov, deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and CPSU member, and V. Pyatibrat, first deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and CPSU member. Other leaders were also brought to account. The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee stressed the personal responsibility of ministry and department leaders for the implementation of set targets and took note of their statements that the necessary measures to ensure fulfillment of the USSR Council of Ministers 20 January 1983 resolution will be taken.

Agricultural Equipment Enterprises Criticized

LD292328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1100 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building Collegium has discussed measures directed at intensifying rates for the commissioning of facilities for social purposes this year and in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The collegium noted that many managers of works, associations, and of the ministry as well, are underestimating the significance of the problem. Therefore, to this day, at certain enterprises and as a whole throughout the ministry, plans for the commissioning of residential housing, polyclinics, children's establishments and other facilities are not being fulfilled. The collegium leveled severe criticism at the managers of the chief directorates for the production of tractors and engines and of the chief directorate for chemical soil preparation machinery. At their works the dissipation of resources and materials are tolerated, as a result of which a large backlog of construction projects is being formed.

The management of the Krasnodar October works cannot in any way begin the construction of residential housing and a nursery, referring to the fact that the city soviet is not making any construction space available. Construction work by the Kharkov Hammer and Sickle Works, the Chelyabinsk Tractor Works and many others is being carried out too slowly. The collegium has organized the systematic monitoring of the timely and smooth commissioning of residential housing and social and cultural facilities. Great attention was paid to organizing construction using the economic methods, through means from centralized and noncentralized financing. The system for organizing and paying for work is being further improved. The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building Collegium has decided together with the Central Committee of the industrial trade union to organize a contest among collectives for the commissioning of residential housing and other facilities in good time. Measures to provide material and moral incentives for the winners of the contest are being drawn up.

Shestopalov, Lizichev Attend Construction Conference

PM010954 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 86 Second Edition p 2

[Colonel N. Kusher report: "Accelerating Growth Rates"]

[Text] Ways to accelerate the rates of growth of efficiency and quality in construction, to introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress into practice, and to radically improve military and labor discipline, order, and organization at military enterprises and construction sites were discussed at a meeting of leading political command personnel of USSR Defense Ministry construction and billeting organs. It was held 22-24 April.

The report by Marshal of Engineer Troops N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops, examined the results of the work of military construction workers in the last 5-year plan period and defined specific measures for the unconditional fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the targets for the current year and the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Lieutenant General N. Kovalenko, chief of the Military Construction Units Political Directorate, delivered a report on the tasks of political organs and party and Komsomol organizations in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

He paid special attention to the need to further strengthen party influence in all spheres of the life and activity of military construction units.

The meeting participants were addressed by Army General A. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and I. Ishchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosstroy.

Participating in the work of the conference were Army General Ye. Ivanovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of Ground Forces, and A. Opekunov, secretary of the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee.

Military Procuracy Collegium Discusses Congress

PM280902 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel of Justice A. Bilokon report: "Collegium of the Main Military Procuracy"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Main Military Procuracy Collegium discussed the tasks of military procuracies stemming from the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. Lieutenant General of Justice B. Popov, chief of the Military Procuracy, delivered a report. He drew particular attention to the improvement of forms and methods to prevent breaches of the law, the provision of assistance to commanders and political organs for radical improvement in military discipline, the strengthening of organization, and the improvement of the personnel's legal education.

The session was addressed by Admiral A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Carpathian Military District Official Identified

PM300814 [Editorial Report] Moscow *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* in Russian in its 25 April Second Edition carries on page 2 a 1,200-word report by its correspondent, Colonel V. Bogdanovskiy, entitled "Requirement of the Time. Party Aktiv Meeting." The report covers the proceedings at a party aktiv meeting of the Carpathian Military District and identifies Lieutenant General Ye. Makhov as a member of the military council and chief of the Carpathian Military District Political Directorate.